Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1823. [NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmers Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land containing more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful discrelation commited on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

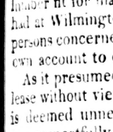
☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of Friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 10 years: the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh Sept. 12. 18*

Lands for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 105 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Hillsborough and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 500 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for cotton, corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has just received, at his stand on Old street, his supply of new and fashionable GOODS, consisting of superfine and common blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres; elegant striped Cassimeres; superior Satinetts and real Tartan Plaids; fancy silk and Stockinett Vestings, with a variety of other articles all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28. 1823.—6t27.

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, formerly residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below Mr. Kelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN M'RAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—eop-2mt27

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Eclipse* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Holsters, Valises, Saddle Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fond hopes his assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.

September 18, 1823.—15w128.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, escaped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some nonespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadham, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 26 1823. } 10tf

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, }
September Term, 1823. }

John T. Webb and Jacob Lampty, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3mt30.

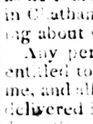
Notice.

ON the 5th day of December next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, I will sell, without reserve, several valuable NEGROES, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. Thomas Davis: among them are two prime fellows. *Terms of sale*, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. At the same time, several valuable Negroes will be hired out for one year.

WM. B. MEARES, *Executor.*

Oct. 29, 1813.—6t27

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Diniwiddie county, Va.—The said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 3, 1823 ——1*

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30 ——22*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Sieves
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

New Works.

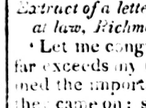
KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Pavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. McRae.

For Liverpool.



THE SHIP WILLIAM,

JOSEPH GARDNER, Master,

270 tons burthen; has half her freight engaged. For freight, or passage, apply to

W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, or
J. F. & J. LIPPITT Fayetteville.

November 6 ——3tf.

LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452.) containing State Law and Regulations, &c. By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.

New York, June, 1823.

☞These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal system," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.)

ENTERTAINMENT, By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the court-house square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

FALL GOODS.

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

HAVE just received an *EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT* of seasonable GOODS which they offer to their customers and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices much below former rates.

Among their assortment are:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse, and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery and Bocking Baize
Ditto, for Table Covers
Sattinets—and twilled domestic negro cloths
Kerseys, Planes and Sagathies
3, 3½ and 4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, Circassian, and Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HOODS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines } SILKS.
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do.
Do black Gros De Naples
Do do Italian Lustring
Do white Satinand Florence
Silk Velvets, black, blue, crimson, &c.
Cotton do do do
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lamb's Wool
blck and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Woodstock, Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings } Domestic
do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and sup'r. checks,
4-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant Tamboun'd and Sewed, Swiss, Muslins. } Muslins.
Mull and Book,
do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs
Horn do and dressing do
A few pieces handsome Carpeting
Whittemore's Cotton Cards, and
A general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

ALSO,

Cotton Bagging,
Well'd Sacking and Osnaburgs.——23*

P. J. Tillinghast.

Offers for sale the following staple articles, to wit:

25 ps. prime heavy Cotton bagging
20 do. Hessian do
1 bale heavy twine, for sewing cotton bagging
5 ps. Porter sheetings and Oznaburgs
100 straws half pint Tumblers
12 casks prime Northern Cheese
25 bbls. Irish Potatoes
20 bbls. good Muscovado sugar
30 bbls. Loaf do
5 hhds Molasses
1 hhd. best Jamaica Rum
3 do N. E. do
35 bags prime green Porto Rico Coffee
75 casks well assorted cut Nails and Brads
3 casks wrought do
10 bbls. green Copperas
15 tons assorted Russia and Swedes Iron
1500 bush. Liverpool ground Salt
25 sacks blown do

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—150 ps. assorted brown, bleached, Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, 6-4 Ginghams, Checks, Diaper, Ticking, &c.

INDIA GOODS—Plaid Florentine, blk. Florentine, Sinchews, Sarcenets, blk. handkerchiefs, and yellow Nankeens. Imperial, Hyson Young Hyson and Bohea Teas.

ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest importations—Hard Ware Cutlery and Hollow Ware.

10 kegs Dupont's Powder; Shot and Bar Lead; Pepper, Spice and pure ground Ginger; Linseed, Lamp and Tanners' Oil; Paints, dry and in oil; Indigo; Logwood and Madder; Men's, women's, boy's and girl's stout leather and best Morocco Shoes and Bootees—Together with a variety of other merchandise.

Part of the above Goods in store, the remainder soon expected to hand.

Nov. 12, 1823—6t29

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord.
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new.

A. W.

24*

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in the state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value.

THOMAS STRODE

October 29, 1823.—*22

Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—2*

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase 150 Hughes Crab Apple grafted Trees, and 50 grafted Horse Apple do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam Boat or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fayetteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—24*

New Goods.

WILLIAMS & FENN, have just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this place. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at their old stand on Person street, first door east of Wm. Spader.

They have, also, 30 casks Cheese,
175 boxes Segars.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Nov. 6, 1823.—23*

N. Rogers & Sons,

HAVE, in addition to their usual business, formed an establishment for the purpose of transacting a Commission Business solely, under the firm of

E. & G ROGERS & CO.

Reference to JOHN HUSKE.

November 4, 1823.——4t26.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BALLARD & SINGLETARY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call at the store of William W. Ballard, one door east of the Cape Fear Bank, and settle their accounts without delay.

WM W. BALLARD.
BENJ. SINGLETARY.

Nov. 1, 1823.—3t26

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS Duncan Smith makes oath before me, D. Ochiltree, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, that on or about the 7th inst. he lost or mislaid a note of hand on Robert Campbell, for one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety five cents, dated the 11th Sept. 1822, with a credit, as he believes, of fifty dollars on the back; and further, that he has not traded or disposed of the said note in any manner whatever.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed, at Fayetteville, the 11th day of November, 1823, before me,

D. OCHILTREE, *S. J. P.*

N. B. All persons are forewarned trading for the said note, also the said Robert Campbell from paying it to any other person than myself or order.

5wt25 D. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1823.

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Bow-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

North-Carolina Register,

UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September.

COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

To Rent.

And immediate possession given,

THE house and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink.—The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1823.—13tf

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYRE
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

NEW CONSTITUTION

The proposed new constitution for North-Carolina, published in our last, has, as we anticipated, undergone some alterations: and in most cases, the amendments, we think, are judicious ones. We shall point them out below.

The four first sections remain as reported by the committee; the fifth, which specifies the qualifications of Senators, is altered by adding, that each member of the Senate shall be a *free white man, and a citizen of the United States*, and by requiring him to possess three hundred acres of land in fee, *or real estate of the value of six hundred dollars.* The first alteration in the section, requiring the Senator to be a *free white man*, we think altogether superfluous; and we are little surprised that the Convention should have admitted it. It was already provided, that none but *free white men* should be entitled to the right of suffrage; and this was amply sufficient. But the amendment is perfectly harmless: and it is only on account of the impression it is calculated to make abroad, that we noticed it. We know that a provision like this is not without precedent; but precedent may be cited for a thousand useless things. The other alterations in this section we think will be generally approved of.

Section 6th has similar amendments; and a member of the House of Representatives must possess one hundred acres of land in fee, *or a freehold of the value of three hundred dollars.* The 13th section requires, that the Governor, in addition to the other qualifications specified, *shall be a citizen of the United States.*

The 20th section, in relation to the malconduct of public officers, says they may be prosecuted on the impeachment of the *House of Representatives.* In section 29th, the word "battalion," is stricken out. The following clause, in the 40th section, is stricken out: "They may be convened oftener, if the Legislature shall so direct:" leaving it solely to the discretion of the Governor, to call an extra session of the Legislature. In the 41st section, the counties of Craven and New-Hanover are restricted to *one* representative each, the county of Cumberland to *two*, and of Wake to *three*: and the towns of Wilmington, Newbern, Fayetteville and Raleigh, are each entitled to one representative.

The following entire section is added:

SEC. 42. That all free white persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State having a right of representation under this Constitution, and also all free white men, who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Representatives. Provided always, that this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the House of Representatives for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county, who resides without or beyond the limits of such town to vote for a member for said town; and provided also, that in the enumeration of numbers, the inhabitants of said towns so entitled to representation, shall not be considered as belonging to or attached to the county in which they are situated.

The section dividing the state into Districts for the choice of Senators, is so materially altered, that it is necessary to republish it entire. It is as follows:

SEC. 43. Senators shall be apportioned by districts in the State, and according to numbers, in like manner as Representatives are apportioned. The number of Senators shall not exceed one for every ten thousand. The Legislature shall divide the State into a convenient number of districts for this purpose, and when districts shall be composed of more counties than one, they shall be formed of counties contiguous to each other; and no alteration thereof shall be made until after the next census shall have been taken, or an enumeration of inhabitants under the authority of the Legislature shall have intervened: And until the taking of the census, or an enumeration as aforesaid, the State shall be divided into the following Senatorial Districts: The counties of Haywood and Buncombe shall be entitled to one Senator; the county of Burke shall be entitled to one Senator; the county of Rutherford to one Senator; the counties of Ashe and Wilkes to one Senator; the county of Iredell one Senator; the county of Surry one Senator; the county of Lincoln one Senator; the county of Rowan one Senator; the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, shall be entitled to two Senators; the county of Davidson one Senator; Rockingham one Senator; Stokes one Senator; Caswell one Senator; Randolph one Senator; Guilford one Senator; Chatham one Senator; Anson one Senator; Cumberland one Senator; Richmond and Moore one Senator; Orange and Person shall be entitled to two Senators; Granville one Senator; Wake one Senator; Johnson and Wayne one Senator; Warren one Senator; Halifax one Senator; Franklin and Nash one Senator; Bertie, Hertford and Martin shall be entitled to two Senators; Chowan and Gates one Senator; Pasquotank and Perquimons one Senator; Camden and Currituck one Senator; Beaufort, Edgecombe and Pitt two Senators; Washington, Tyrrel and Hyde one Senator; Craven one Senator; Greene, Lenoir and Jones one Senator; Carteret and Onslow one Senator; New-Hanover and Brunswick one Senator; Columbus and Robeson one Senator; and Bladen, Duplin and Sampson shall be entitled to two Senators; and no one county shall be entitled to more than one Senator, until after the next enumeration.

The following sections are also added:

SEC. 47. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the rights and duties of their respective offices or appointments for the terms now by law authorised, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed: And all laws in force at the time of making the several amendments to the constitution, and which are not consistent therewith; all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, of any description, shall continue as if the said amendments had not been made.

SEC. 49. No part of this Constitution shall be altered, unless a Bill for that purpose, specifying the alterations intended to be made, shall have been read three times in the House of Representatives, and three times in the Senate, on three several days in each House, and agreed to by two-thirds of each House respectively: and when any such Bill shall be passed in manner aforesaid, the same shall be published at least three months previous to the next ensuing election for members of the General Assembly; and if such alterations, or any of them, so proposed, shall be agreed to during the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three separate days, in each House, then the same shall become a part of this Constitution. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the exercise of the unquestionable right of a majority of the free people of this State to alter or amend this Constitution.

The Convention closed their business on Saturday, the 15th instant; on which day the members partook of a public dinner, to which they were invited by the citizens of Raleigh. Col. Polk, assisted by Col. J. Hawkins, Peter Brown and Wm. Peyton, Esqrs. presided.

The proceedings of this meeting are now before the people; and we leave it to them to compare what *has* been done, with what the opposers of a Convention have so repeatedly asserted the West *wished* to do, and *would* do, if an opportunity offered.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SENATE.....THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

On motion of Mr. Welborn, the following standing Committees were appointed:

Of Claims—Messrs. Love, M'Leary, Hawkins, Baker, Jackson, Riddick, Vanhook and Speight.

Of Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Forney, Graves, Peebles, Frink, Wall, Sneed, and Williams.

Of Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Callaway, John Hill, Bowers, Pearsall, Gavin, Outlaw, Marsh and J. H. Bryan.

Mr. Cameron said, that having devoted considerable attention to the Communication from the Governor, he believed the most prominent subjects were, Public Roads and Internal Improvements; Agriculture, Criminal Law and the Administration of it, and the Public Lands acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians. He moved, therefore, that the different subjects be referred to select committees.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 20.—A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for Engrossing Clerks, which was concurred in; but no one of the candidates had a majority of votes.

A second balloting took place, after the following names had been withdrawn from nomination, viz. Wm. White, John Vanhook, C. Hunter, Isaac Newberry, Benjamin Rounsaville, and Donald R. M'Leod. This balloting resulted in the election of T. T. Armstrong.

The resignation of Kerr Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel of Militia of Hertford, was read and accepted.

Mr. Alston presented the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the several incorporated Banks in this State; whether their notes are at this time redeemed agreeably to their charters with specie, and if not, to ascertain when the said Banks will be ready to resume Specie payments. And in the event of failure on the part of the Banks to apply the proper corrective, then the said Committee have power to examine and to require that their returns and statements be made on oath.

RESOLVED, That the Public Treasurer lay before this House, a statement of the amount of the Capital Stock of the several Banks of this state, and of the debts due to the same—of the monies deposited therein—of the notes in circulation, and of the cash on hand.

These resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The following standing Committees were appointed.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Love, Edmondson, Polk, McLean, M'Cauly, J. G. A. Williamson, Jones, L. Cherry, Copeland, Hassel, Croom, Blackledge, Leonard, Stephnes, Ashe and Alford.

Claims—Messrs. M'Millan, Gordon, Martin, Bain, Rainey, Whitaker, Turner, Garey, Elliott, Bell, Helme, Smith, Miller, Ward, J. White and Martin.

Education—Messrs. Graham, Whitaker, Fisher, Flynt, Brown, Clancy, T. Mann, E. Mann, Wilkins, Barrow, Watson, Edwards, Frederick, Oliver, Seawell and Cole.

Agriculture—Messrs. Lowry, Holland, Bodenhammer, Brower, Jeter, Underwood, Alston, Lewis, Mhoon, W. D. Barnard, McDaniel, Bright, Davis, Campbell, McNeill and McFarland.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Conrad, Horton, Broadnax, Morgan, Mebane, Webb, L. P. Williamson, Baker, Davenport, Vann, Hellen, Jos. Hill, Sidbury, Strange, and D. Underwood.

Privileges and Elections—Weaver, Wright, Durgan, Worth, Ramsey, Bowers, Bynum, Fox, Webster, Walker, Pugh, Whitehurst, J. H. White, Melvin, Sellers and Gordon.

Finance—Carson, Shepherd, Turner, Taylor, J. A. Bryan, Stanly, and Harrell.

INTELLIGENCE.

[Further extracts from English papers received at New-York, by the Diamond.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

"The scandalous excesses which preceded, accompanied, and followed the establishment of the democratical institution of Cadiz, in the month of March, 1820, have been made public and known to all my subjects.

"The most criminal treason, the most disgraceful business, the most horrible offences against my royal person—these, coupled with violence, were the means employed to change essentially the paternal government of my kingdom into a democratical code, the fertile sources of disasters and misfortunes.

"My subjects accustomed to live under wise and moderate laws, and such as were conformable to their manners and customs, and which, during so many ages, constituted the welfare of their ancestors, soon gave public and universal proofs of their disapprobation and contempt of the new constitutional system. All classes of the state experienced the mischiefs caused by the new institutions.

"Tyranically governed, by virtue and in the name of the constitution, secretly watched in all their private concern, it was not possible to restore order or justice; and they could not obey laws established by perfidy and treason, sustained by violence, and the source of the most dreadful disorders, of the most desolating anarchy, and of universal calamity.

"The general voice was heard from all sides against the tyrannical constitution; it called for the cessation of a code null in its origin, illegal in its formation, and unjust in its principle; it called for the maintenance of the sacred religion of their ancestors, for the reestablishment of our fundamental laws, and for the preservation of my legitimate rights; rights which I have received from my ancestors, and which my subjects have solemnly sworn to defend.

"This general cry of the nation was not raised in vain.

"In all the provinces armed corps were formed, which leagued themselves against the soldiers of the constitution; sometimes they were conquerors; sometimes they were conquered; but they always remained firm to the cause of religion and of the monarchy.

"Their enthusiasm in the defence of objects so sacred, never deserted from under the reverses of war, and preferring death to the sacrifice of those great benefits, my subjects convinced Europe by their fidelity and their constancy, that although Spain nourished in her bosom some unnatural children, the sons of rebellion, the nation in general was religious, monarchical, and passionately devoted to its legitimate sovereign.

"The whole of Europe—well aware of my captivity, and of that of all the royal family, of the deplorable situation of my loyal and faithful subjects, and of the pernicious doctrines which Spanish agents were disseminating on all sides—resolved to put an end to a state of things, which constituted a common reproach, and which menaced with destruction all thrones and all ancient institutions, in order to substitute impiety and profligacy.

"France entrusted with so sacred an enterprize has triumphed in a few months over the efforts of all the rebels of the world collected for the misery of Spain upon her classic soil of fidelity and loyalty.

"My august and well beloved cousin the Duke d'Angouleme, at the head of a valiant army, a conqueror throughout all my territories, has rescued me from the slavery in which I pined, and restored me to my constant and faithful subjects.

"Replaced upon the throne of St. Ferdinand by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my noble allies, and the valiant enterprize of my cousin, the Duke d'Angouleme, and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of my people, and of manifesting to all my real will in this, the first moment of my recovered liberty, I have authorised the following Decree:

"Art. 1. All the acts of the government called constitutional (of whatever kind and description they may be,) a system which oppressed my people, from the 7th of March, 1820, until the 21st of October, 1823, are declared null and void, declaring as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws and authorise orders, decrees and regulations, which the said government framed and executed against my will.

"Art. 2. I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta of Government, and by the Regency, the one created at Cyarzun, April 9, the other May 26, in the present year, waiting, meanwhile, until sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to bestow those laws and adopt those measures, which will be best calculated to secure their real prosperity and welfare, the constant object of all my wishes. You may communicate this decree to all the ministers.

(Signed by the royal hand.)

"B. VICTOR SAEZ."

"*Port St. Mary, Oct.* 1.

MADRID, OCTOBER 7.

The King our Sovereign has issued the following decree, dated Xeres, the 4th inst.

"His Majesty ordains that, on his journey to the capital, no individual who during the existence of the system styled Constitutional, has been a deputy to the Cortes in the two last legislative sittings, shall present himself, or be within 5 leagues of the route to Madrid.

"This prohibition is also applicable to the ministers, councillors of state, the members of the supreme tribunal of justice, the commandants general, political chiefs, the persons employed in the several departments of the secretaries of state, and the chiefs and officers of the ci-devant national volunteer militia, to whom his majesty interdicts forever (parasiempire) entrance to the capital and the royal residence, or approach thereto within a circumference of fifteen leagues.

"The will of his Majesty is, that this sovereign decision shall not be applicable to the individuals who, since the entrance of the allied army, have obtained from the Provisional Junta of the Regency of the kingdom a new nomination to, or confirmation of the office which they held by his Majesty's appointment, previously to the 7th of March, 1820, but the parties here excepted are bound to prove their titles to the conditions of this exemption.

"The present decree shall be communicated without delay to the commandants general of the Provinces, in order that they may immediately take the necessary steps for its prompt execution.

"Communication thereof shall be forthwith made to the Captains General of Seville and Grenada, in order to avoid the least delay."

GREECE

From the British Press, of October 16.

Greece is every day consummating her freedom by acts of devoted bravery and the most intrepid heroism: as if she awoke from the night of ages, she has sprung from the earth on which she lay, and, like a giant starting from his slumbers, astonished all Europe by her successful efforts. The 4th expedition of the Moslem against her, has been scattered by her gallant bands in dismay, and the followers of the Crescent wander in in bloody disarray, over the fields the tyranny of ages had depopulated and made waste. The freedom of Greece is no longer doubtful—it is now certain and assured; no effort the barbarous Ottoman can make, will be able to disturb it; the Greeks are superior to the rabble crowd of their oppressors in every thing that can constitute a military force, and the sceptre of the Turk over classic Greece, is broken in his ruthless hands for ever. The last campaign of the Ottoman was intended for utter extermination in the Morea; the Pachas were not to attack, but with their united force, so as to make victory as they thought certain; and they were then to make the onset with their conjoined hordes, in Livadia, Acarnia, and Negropront. The cruel but trembling Moslems shrunk from a single encounter with the Hellenites, even with superior forces. As a commencement of the campaign, Mehmed, the Seraskier of Roumelia, invaded Attica and Livadia with 27,000 followers, but did not dare to attack Odysseus or Nikitas, though they had only nine to ten thousand men to oppose him.—He waited the support of the Pachas of Scutari and Larissi, and the operation of Jessuf, who at the head of fourteen thousand men, was to force Macrimorus, and advance to Missolonghi, from whence, with the aid of the Turkish fleet, he was to pass into the Peloponessus; while Mehmed, with 40,000 bandits, was to attack the Isthmus of Corinth, and march on the Morea after having ravaged Lavidia. The Greeks, on their part, perfectly aware of the designs of their enemies, took instant measures to attack the Pachas in detail, and beat them separately. The brave Bozzaris was to oppose Jussuf Pacha; Stornaris was charged with arresting the progress of the Pacha of Scutari in the mountains of Agrafa; while Odysseus and Nitikas destroyed Mehmed's corps, before his union with the others:—Colocotroni was to protect the Isthmus with a corps of reserve, and move wherever his presence became necessary. The important field of San Lucca, which was fatal to the Turks, and where the forces of Mehmed were destroyed by Odysseus and Nitikas, produced revolt among Jessuf's mercenaries, and the Pacha could scarce save himself by flight. Stonaris, on his part, was almost equally successful; not content with retarding the march of the Pacha of Scutari, who had with him 8,000 men, he pressed him continually in front, with the loss of more than two thousand of his followers, and harrassed him incessantly; nor would he have let him pass the mountains of Agrafa, but for a reinforcement of 4,000 Turks, who suddenly came to his aid: thus supported, their united bands arrived at Capenissi, where the Pacha of Larissi impatiently awaited them with the wreck of the shattered army of Mehmed. The two Pachas, obliged to take the field, and wishing to accelerate their march in the hope of passing into Livadia, to act with Jussuf's troops, the revolt of which they did not yet know, set out on the 29th of August, at the head of 18,000 men, their advanced guard of 12,000 being commanded by Djeladik Bey; he arrived and halted at Laspi on the 27th; there he found himself suddenly threatened by a corps of 2,500 Hellenians, occupying an intrenched camp, and who were in full march against him.—The Bey remained inactive that day, gaining information as to the strength of the Hellenians, and waited the next day to attack them. Their General, Carier Castri, was sick, and they were hesitating as to what they should do, when the brave Bozzaris arrived, and his unexpected presence restored all their courage. This gallant chief having nothing more to fear at Macrinoros, on the first accounts reaching him of the direction taken by the Pachas of Scutari, set out with 340 Suliotes, traversed Etolia and Locris rapidly, and in a few days found himself in Thessaly, where he was apprised of the plans of its chiefs, to unite with the Greek forces. Having at last joined the latter, he learned their resolution not to suffer the forces of the Pachas, however numerous, to penetrate into Livadia; but Bozzaris represented to them the danger of giving battle to an enemy so superior in force, and communicated to them his own project to fall that very night on the Turkish camp: "We can surprise them," said he, "for they do not expect to be attacked; and you know that these barbarians never take any precautions against surprise. I have with me 340 Suliotes, and I will, at their head, enter the Turkish camp with no other arms than our pistols and sabres." "Do you, said he to the Hellenians," "present yourselves in four different points, and commence your fire when we are recognized, so as to distract the Turks; and, if you second me, we will seize the Pacha, alive or dead." The Greeks applauded the daring proposal of the hero, and confided to him the perilous execution. At midnight, Marco Bozzaris demanded a further reinforcement of 100 chosen men to be united to his Suliotes, and, after having divided the rest of his corps into four detachments, they awaited the moment of action on the signal. Bozzaris, in separating from the other chiefs, said, "My friends, if we meet, you will be sure to find *me* round the tent of the Pacha." In effect, the attack was made; the Turkish camp was completely surprised; the Pacha was seized in his tent by the hero, who, after surrounding it with his followers, fell in the arms of victory, mortally wounded by a Moor: his devoted followers bore him off, and the Pacha was slain. The last words of the dying chief were worthy of Leonidas—"My friends," said the expiring hero, "to die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain. Freedom is never acquired but by great sacrifices: I die content, because I have contributed to the independence of my country. Continue your services to her, and do not quit your arms but amidst the destruction of your enemies." Thus a record of heroism worthy of any age or clime, however distinguished or glorious. In former days, the genius of the bard would have immortalized it in eternal song, and it would have lived forever in the page of history; but even now it does not perish, and Greece will preserve the name of Bozzaris high in the list of her departed heroes. With such defenders, that delightful land, where almost every spot is precious with thousand glorious recollections, never will be enslaved. She must be free: and she is better, she deserves her liberty, and will win it by the heroism of her sons.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC

The last blow to Spanish Tyranny in that portion of South America appears on the eve of being struck by the brave and gallant Colombians. The surrender of Morales and his army, has enabled them to direct their whole force against Porto Cavello, which we learn (from a letter received by our correspondent of the Baltimore Federal Gazette) was closely besieged in October by the forces under Generals Paez and Bermudez. The town on the approaches had been taken. The Spanish garrison had been forced to retire to the fortress in the Island, upon which a battery of twenty-four guns and two thirteen inch mortars played almost incessantly. On the 5th of October a division of troops and men, under the command of General Lyster, marched from Caraccas to join the besieging army, and these troops are spoken of in terms of the highest admiration as to their appearance and discipline. Two sloops of war already lay in the harbor, and a naval expedition to attack the place by sea, was fitting out at La Guira and Cumana. The ship which carries Admiral Holland was to lead in the expedition. She is said to be a fine vessel; one of those built by Napoleon, and carries sixty guns. Porto Cavello has been regarded as impregnable; but being now completely surrounded, it must fall from the want of resources and supplies, which it formerly received when the royalists had the command of the sea.

The character of the present Pope is given in a French Paper:—"Pope Leo XII. Della Genga is not a man after the heart of those who sigh for the revival of the *rigorous administration* of the days of Gregory VII. The name of Leo, which he has taken, is at once an index to his future conduct. It is a guarantee of his future conduct. It is said that, upon all subjects, he follows the steps of Leo did, and that he will reign like him, and for Italy, if possible. We remember the important mission which he was sent to Paris in 1814, which was to explain some parts of the extraordinary concordat of 1810, and the reason why he was chosen for such a mission, because no other man was equally capable of discharging the important duty. He remained at Paris during several days. Upon another occasion he was sent to the Rhine with a view of conciliating the interests of the Catholics and Protestants. In one word, of all the sacred College, he is the most modern man, and best acquainted with the causes which led to the present state of things in Europe. His library is said to be the finest at Rome.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27, 1823.

COTTON....It will be seen from our *Price Current* this week, that *Cotton* has declined a little. This decline is in consequence of information received, by recent arrivals from England up to October 20th, of a fall in the price of Cotton in that country. Our quotation of to-day, is the fair market price this week.

CONVENTION.

The *Wilmington Recorder* of the 22d, has half a column of editorial remarks on this subject. They purport to be a reply to us; but are only conspicuous for their "indecorous" and pitiful abuse of men, whose motives are too pure, and whose patriotism is too elevated, to be sullied by the breath of such contemptible slander. We shall probably take some further notice of these remarks in a future number; in the meantime, we beg leave to recommend to the attention of the *Recorder* the fable of the *viper* and the *file*.

The editors of the *Raleigh Register* commenced publishing their paper semi-weekly on the 18th instant. We hope the encouragement they may receive will be equal to their expectations, so as to render their present arrangement a permanent one. A semi-weekly paper at Raleigh is particularly convenient during the session of the legislature: and must, at all times, we should think, be acceptable to those who enjoy the advantages of the mails daily, or twice or thrice a week.

We think no well-informed man can doubt, that Mr. Crawford's prospects in this state, are steadily declining, and that if his chance was ever good, it is not so now. It is having but little to say, that when the day of trial comes, his opponents, instead of being a "miserable minority," to use the language of one of his papers, will be found to be a triumphant majority: indeed, we think his success in this state is entirely out of the question. In the late Convention at Raleigh, he was largely in the minority; and we believe we are safe in stating, that not one-third of the members composing that meeting, could be counted on as friendly to his pretensions. How he stands in the Legislature, we leave it to the editors of the *Register* to say; and as they professed to be so well acquainted beforehand with the sentiments of the members, we presume they can readily tell.

The *Register*, for a week or two past, has not been so warm in the support of Mr. Crawford: perhaps it is thought to be better policy to appear somewhat moderate in *public*, and to be more active in *private*. Are the four *Georgia Letters*, published in *pamphlet* form, which are so industriously circulated from the *Register Office*, among the members and others, *gratuitously*, sent on from head-quarters, or from Richmond? or is the public to look nearer home for the source of this liberality, which, like all real beneficence, shrinks from the gaze of the multitude? We doubt not the recipients of this bounty will rightly appreciate the motives of the donors—it is hardly possible it can be otherwise: yet we know it is often the case, that what is cheaply obtained, is very lightly esteemed.

The *Richmond Enquirer* still says, that "*New-York is safe*," i. e. that the next Legislature will have a decided majority of the friends of Mr. Crawford: and he founds this assertion on the statements in the *National Advocate*,—a paper notorious for its unblushing disregard of truth,—and the *Albany Argus*, which possesses about as much independence as the Paris *Moniteur*. Now there cannot be the least doubt, with any unprejudiced mind, that Mr. Crawford stands no chance of success with the *people*, in that state;—he is completely *hors de combat*: the late elections throughout the state, are conclusive evidence of his unpopularity, and that all his strength lay in a clan of intriguers, whose anti-republican plans have been signally frustrated. If no other state claimed for Mr. Crawford, be no more "*safe*" than New-York, his friends will have the exquisite mortification of not being able to record a single vote for him.

On the 6th instant, GEORGE M. TROUP, esq. was elected Governor of Georgia, by the legislature of that state, by a majority of four votes, over Mr. TALBOT. GOV. CLARK had declined a re-election. It has been stated, that the election of Governor, would test Mr. Crawford's strength in Georgia. Mr. Troup being supported by his friends, and Mr. Talbot by his opponents; but it is now said, the election was not contested on this ground, as *both* of the candidates are in favor of Mr. Crawford. It seems to us this is somewhat late to make the discovery; and we are still inclined to believe, that the contest was between the friends and opponents of Mr. Crawford; a short time, however, will decide how the case stands.

A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, giving an account of the result of the election, and published in their paper of the 19th instant, says:—"The party zeal on *both* sides, was carried to an extent which I have never before witnessed in this state." What caused this violent *party* excitement, if both the candidates, and the far greater part of their friends, are favorable to Mr. Crawford? The Intelligencer published the letter, of which the above is an extract, to "give some idea of the *importance* attached to this election in the state of Georgia;" and this *importance* was attached to it solely in consequence of its being considered a test of Mr. Crawford's strength in his own state. And yet now, forsooth, Mr. Crawford's opponents in the legislature are only a petty minority of *twenty*, when the acknowledged Crawford candidate received but the bare majority of *four!* At the same time it is admitted that Mr. Talbot was the "CLARK candidate," while he and his supporters are the warm friends of Crawford! Surely, there is something strange, in all this, to say the least of it.

Great Loss.—The *Steam Mill*, in Cincinnati, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire, on the 5th instant. About 10,000 bushels of wheat, 300 barrels of flour, packed, besides a quantity in preparation, and cotton machinery, &c. to the value of six thousand dollars, were consumed; in short, nearly all the contents of the mill were lost, but a few pieces of cloth in the clothier's department being saved. The value of the property destroyed, is estimated, in the Cincinnati Advertiser, at between 80 and 90,000 dollars; and the loss will be severely felt, as none of the property was insured.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The following extracts from the minutes of this Ecclesiastical Assembly, during their late session in this place, will, in all probability, be interesting to many of the readers of the Observer:

Saturday, Nov. 8, 1823.

The committee of bills and overtures presented the following resolutions, which, being read, considered, and amended, were adopted, viz:

1. Whereas the cultivation of Missionary fields does afford a most important aid to the cause of missions: and whereas such fields might conveniently be cultivated within our bounds, either by individuals, or by congregations collectively: therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Synod use special efforts with the churches under their care, to promote this laudable object.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all the members of this Synod, to inform themselves, by all such means as are within their power, in respect to the origin, the principles, the progress, and the present state of the Colonization Society; and in respect to its transactions to the present time; and to take some seasonable opportunity to preach one discourse, at least, during the ensuing year, to their congregations, on this important subject; having for its object, to communicate light, and, with the divine aid, to excite a spirit of enterprise and energy in the promotion of the objects for which this society has been instituted.

2. The committee appointed to prepare a connected statement of the information received during the free conversation which was held on yesterday, on the subject of useful, benefi[cent], and pious institutions, and on the state of religion generally, within the bounds of this Synod, exhibited their draft of said statement: which, being read, was adopted, and is as follows, viz:

In reviewing the events of the past year, the Synod have cause, alike for gratitude and mourning; and abundant excitements to unwearied and increasing exertion in the cause of Christ. There have been no special revivals within our bounds, during the past year; yet, there have not been wanting evidences, that the Spirit still continues his influences, in many of our congregations.

In the congregations of Eno and Little-River, the Lord of the Harvest has thrust in his sickle, and gathered souls into the church; and forty have been added to the communion of the faithful.

In the congregations of Back-Creek, Third Creek, and Unity, twenty, the gleanings of a former harvest, have been added to the church of Christ; and, of one hundred, who, in these congregations, have become members of the church during the two last years, there is not one back-slider.

In the congregations of Bethany and Concord, between twenty and thirty, and in the congregations of Lumber-bridge, St. Paul's, Bethel, and Philadelphus, forty have been added to the church.

The University of this state, while it is flourishing beyond former example, can number more pious students than at any former period; and it is believed, that religious influence is considerably increasing, in that important institution.

In several congregations from which reports have been received, there have been highly respectable additions made, during the past year; and in many of our congregations, are in a flourishing condition. Several new Bible Societies, and several societies for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, have been formed; and it is hoped, not only that the bible cause will continue to flourish within our bounds, but also, that our churches will earnestly pray for the children of Abraham, and contribute liberally of their substance, towards the furtherance of any plan for their conversion, which may present a reasonable prospect of success. The Synod are pleased to hear of the formation of societies for the relief of the poor, by furnishing them with the means of obtaining subsistence, by their own industry. The popular, and, in some instances, we fear, just objection to benevolence to the poor,—that it encourages indolence and extravagance, is thus completely silenced.

The efficiency of Sabbath Schools, in training up children in the knowledge of the doctrines of christianity, and in early impressing their minds with its importance and reality, has been extensively felt; and such schools are established in most of our churches.

Bible-Classes have been attended with good effects in the few congregations in which they have been established; and the Synod have only to lament, that they are not universally established, and zealously promoted by all our members.

It is with unmingled pleasure that we have heard, from almost every part of our state, that the spiritual interests of our black population have, during the past year, received an increased attention. The plan now in operation, for transporting the free part of that population to Africa, the land of their fore-fathers, has our most cordial approbation, and our earnest prayers for its success; and it is confidently hoped, that the prosecution of this plan will carry civilization and christianity into Africa.

All that benevolence, which has for its object the evangelizing of the Indians of the South and West, we think well bestowed: and we are happy to hear, that some of the churches in the western part of our state have contributed liberally to this object.

But notwithstanding all this interesting intelligence, we have also our causes of mourning and sorrow. There are, we regret to learn, some of our churches, in which benevolent institutions have received but little attention; and also some, wherein, for other causes, the ways of Zion mourn. This, however, ought not to dishearten, or discourage, but rather to stimulate us to more active exertion, and to more importunate prayer. In all the churches from which encouraging accounts of revivals have been formerly received, the influences of the Spirit seem now to be less powerful; and in none of our churches have we heard of great ingatherings. Perhaps this is the commencing slumber, which is to be followed by a long sleep, or a Sardian death. May we fear the death-like coldness which may come upon us, and pray, with unceasing importunity, "Thy kingdom come;" and may the favorable appearances which present themselves in some of our churches, eventuate in a copious shower of Divine Grace.

True extracts from the Minutes of Synod.

COLIN M'IVER, *Stated Clerk*

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 13.—Our correspondent at Liverpool, under date of the 18th ult. informs us that Captain PARRY, with the North West Discovery Ships, had arrived off Whitby, all well, except the loss of five men, *which had not been able to penetrate so far as on his former voyage.*

[*Mercan. Adv.*

At the late exhibition, under the direction of the Agricultural Society at Schoharie, N. Y. a woman presented three infant daughters that she had at one birth. There was no premium established, but a small number of bachelors presented her with $5 each, making up a handsome purse.

William W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, received during last month, 3579 dollars and 49 cents—and during the same time, J. Nitchie, Esq. the Agent, issued Bibles and Testaments, amounting to $3477 52.

THE NEW POPE.

Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope on the 27th of Sept. and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian, and was Cardinal Vicar, that is, administrator, as regards spiritual affairs, of the diocess of Rome—He is, says the Journal des Debates, a man of great learning, accustomed to business, and of irreproachable morals.

Great yield.—Captain Peter J. Boynton, of Shelburn, in this county, raised the past season, upon three acres and one tenth of an acre of land, two hundred and fifteen bushels of winter wheat. A considerable portion of this crop has been sold for seed at $1,50 per bushel, averaging from 61¼ to 64 lbs. per bushel; which is pretty good evidence of its quality. The particular mode of cultivation we have not learnt, but as Mr. Boynton is among the number of our best farmers, we presume he pursues the correct one, namely, to use no more land than he can cultivate *well*.

Burlington Vermont Sentinel.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, NOV. 22.

ARRIVED.

French Brig L'Amneble Celeste, Jourdan, from Guadaloupe.

Brig President Manning, Crafton, from New-York.

Brig Dover, Peck, from Providence, to Wm. H. Lippitt.

Brig Neptune, Madagan, from St. Christophers, to Dudley and Dickinson.

Brig Admiral Fahie, Warnock, from Turks Island, to J. A. Berry and Co.

Sch'r. Young Man's Companion, Huntington, for Port-au-Prince, by Wm. Carpenter.

Sch'r. Chase, Rice, from New-York, to John M. Van Clef.

Sloop Express, Scott, from Philadelphia, to stow and Whittier.

Sloop Mechanics, Somers, from Baltimore, to Dudley and Dickinson.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT, NOV. 26.

Sch'r. Serena, Sherman, New-Port, R. I.

Brig John, Morris, R. I.

Brig Rising Sun, Loring, N. Y.

Sch'r. Peacock, —— Boston.

Sch'r. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Sch'r. Rolla, Sumner, Boston.

Sch'r. Sally Havens, Hough, Philadelphia.

Below, coming up, three Brigs from the West-Indies, names not known.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		Quantity	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Apple, plenty.	-	do	40	45
Peach,	-	do.	50	55
Bacon,	-	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	-	do.	30	31
Butter,	-	do	18	20
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	22	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	27	28
24 & 3d quai.	-	do	25	26
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12	13
Spermaceti,	-	do		54
Cotton,	-	do	13	13½
Corn,	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax	-	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	1 00	1 10
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	$5½	6½
Superfine,	-	do		
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon.	90	1 10
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	-	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	35	37½
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	9	10
Logwood	-	100 lb	3 00	
Molasses,	-	gallon.	35	38
Nutmegs	-	lb.	3 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	8	
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	65	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Carriers	-	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	1 00	15 00
Porter London,	-	dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaister Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Dupont's,	-	Keg,	5 00	
Others,	-	do		
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	45	50
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	9 00	9 50
Loaf,	-	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	1 00	
Turks Island,	-	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	7½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	14	16
German	-	do	16	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12½	20
Tallow,	-	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	-	do	1	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	-	lb.	62	
Wheat,	-	bush.	1	1 10
Whiskey,	-	gallon.	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

NEW FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

At the Sign of the Big Boot and Shoe.

THE subscriber, occupying the stand in the North West corner of Market square, has just opened and offers to the attention of the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of the latest fashions, and most approved manufacture. In his assortment are—

Ladies' first qual. Morocco Buckle and Strap Shoes
do do do Perry Ties
do do do Boot heeled Slippers
do do Seal Boots
do do Stuff do
do do do walking Shoes.

These shoes having been selected with attention, for the exclusive purpose of retailing, a recommendation of quality and fashion can be confidently given.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

November 26 ——26tf.

Candles, Fish, &c.

20 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles
20 Barrels of Mullets, in prime order
10 Bags Green Coffee
1 Cask Old Port Wine,

Just received and for sale, by

WILLIAMS & PENN.

November 27, 1823.——3t28.

Cotton Bagging

For Sale, at six months credit, by

ROBERT JAFFRAY & Co.

November 27, 1823.——4t29.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 do lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20 ——25

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers.

BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25

New Fancy Boot and Shoe Store.

A. G DEAL, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken the New Store opposite the Cape-Fear Bank, where he has a complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's fine and coarse BOOTS AND SHOES: he also carries on the manufactering business, in all its branches. Those wishing to have their boots and shoes made particularly for them, can have them done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for manufacturing, left at this store, or that of H. G. Nelson & Co. will be attended to without delay.——25*

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he intends opening his School, on Monday next, the 4th inst. at the Mansion Hotel. Scholars will receive twenty-four lessons in the quarter. Terms of Tuition, ten dollars per quarter, five payable in advance.

Mr. Sansay contemplates, that his stay in this place will not be longer than two months, he therefore solicits the patronage of those wishing to enter, immediately.

N B. Days of tuition, for young Ladies will be Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from two to six o'clock, in the afternoon; and for Gentlemen, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

*November 20.——25**

CHARLES T. HAIGH,

HAS just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, and now offers for sale the following stock:

12 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
50 bbls. handsome Porto Rico do.
10 bbls. Loa Sugar,
15 hhds. Demerara Molasses,
6 hhds. prime Green Coffee,
25 bags good Havana do.
10 bags black Pepper and Spice,
Imperial and Hyson Teas, in qr. chests,
50 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1 ton Patent Shot, do.
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads, do.
10 boxes Winchcombe's Cotton Cards,
12 gross Wine Bottles,
6 casks Trace Chains,
Mould Candles,
best Fr. ant Indigo,
Share Mounds German blistered Steel,
Liverpool and Adam Salt.

21tf

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

THE subscribers, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Cumberland, will, on the 15th. December ensuing, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, proceed to let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Bridge across Rockfish Creek, where the road crosses said creek at Kelly's and Carmon's mills. Specifications of the Bridge will be, on said day and place, exhibited, and in the mean time, the same may be seen on application to James Seawell.

CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
JAMES SEAWELL, } *Commissioners.*

November 20. 1823.—4 23.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Benorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Cubebs, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would disregard such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot's; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25¢

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MINERVA.

The following sweet little poem is the production of a young lady of New-Jersey, whose name we are not at liberty to mention. She has scarcely passed her fourteenth year. This is a beautiful blossom of a young intellect, and we hope that so gifted a genius will cull many more for our parterre.

BEAUTY.

Art thou a spirit sent to earth,
Of holy thought and heavenly birth?
Thou canst not be of mortal mould;
Earth never knew so fair a form—
And O! thy cheek looks bright and warm,
Thy brow like the pale lily cold.
The azure lustre of the skies
Is sleeping in thy beauteous eyes;
And in soft curls of chesnut brown
Thy waving locks fall playful down
Thy polish'd neck, and kiss thy cheek,
Like the young rose-bud brightly glowing.
O spirit, mortal, angel, speak!—
May I not pour my heart o'erflowing,
And kneel and worship thee? So bright,
So glorious, art thou to my sight—
O! ope those parted lips still more.
And tell me if I may adore?
Will it be call'd a crime to bow
In awe, before so fair a brow?
Art thou a Peri, sent to tell
How paradise may yet be won?
If so, I will observe thee well;
And when to heaven the Holy One
Shall call his erring child away,
O! I will hope to meet thee there,
And then in rapture bless the day
When first I saw a form so fair.

CORNELIA.

SONG,

By a German Minnesinger or Troubadour.

TRANSLATED BY ROSCOE.

There sat upon the linden tree
A bird, and sang its strain;
So sweet it sang, that as I heard
My heart went back again.
It went to *one* remembered spot,
It saw the rose-trees grow,
And thought again the thoughts of love,
There cherish'd long ago.

A thousand years to one it seems,
Since by my fair I sat;
Yet thus to be a stranger long,
Is not my choice, but fate:
Since then I have not seen the flowers,
Nor heard the bird's sweet song,
My joys have all too briefly past,
My griefs been all too long.

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE MIDDLE AGES.

Extract from the Introduction to Professor Leslie's *Natural Philosophy*, now publishing at Edinburgh.

Mental darkness, during this period, brooded over the fairest regions of the Christian world. The wrecks of knowledge lay buried in the Convents, while the more active spirits expended all their energy to violent sports or savage depredations. Yet talent was not extinct in the middle ages, though it unhappily ran to waste. Superstition encouraged pilgramages over Europe, and every Convent opened its hospitable gates indiscriminately to the weary traveller. Rome was still the centre of the Christian commonwealth, and multitudes resorted from all parts to the metropolitan city. The refinement of Italy was, by the continental intercourse, partially reflected to the remotest corners of Europe.

But the Crusades, undertaken against the Saracens from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, though stimulated by the wildest fanaticism, and the maddening passion for military exploits, may be yet regarded as the main cause of the renovation of the human intellect. Those extensive armaments, exhausting the fortunes of the haughty chiefs, contributed to lighten the chains of feudal tyranny; and, by giving a wider circulation to wealth, they gradually raised into consideration that middle class of men who constitute the bulwark of a free state. The Crusaders themselves, during the suspension of hostilities, could not fail, from the intercourse with the Saracens, who surpassed them so greatly in knowledge and refinement, to receive much important information, both in arts and science. To this origin many of the subsequent improvements, which advanced the progress of society in Europe, may be distinctly traced.

But native genius was not inactive during the middle ages. Some of the most valuable arts arose in that benighted period. The curious process of converting cotton into paper was invented about the beginning of the eleventh century.—Three centuries afterwards, linen rags were manufactured into a still better material, which, serving as a cheap and convenient substitute for parchment or vellum, has greatly promoted the practice of writing. The use of letters was about this time farther assisted, by the introduction of spectacles, which *Salvino degli Armati* first constructed about the year 1285.—Small spheres of crystal or glass had been employed by the ancient engravers of gems, to aid their sight; but the transition from these globes to mere convex lenses, though apparently trivial, led to the most important consequences.

Though the attractive power of the magnet was known to the Greeks, they remained ignorant of its more wonderful property of pointing towards the north.—This directive power had perhaps been discovered by the Chinese, and some intimation of it seems to have been brought by the Crusaders from the east. The magnet hence acquired the name of *loadstone* or *leading stone*, the first compass in Europe having been made near the close of the thirteenth century at Amalphi near Genoa. This noble invention gave a prodigious spring to navigation and commercial enterprise.

The eastern nations had been long acquainted with the deflagrating property of nitre, or saltpetre; but when this wonderful substance was imported into Europe by the Crusaders, it was confounded, from its external appearance, with natron, or soda. More than two centuries elapsed before its vast explosive force was observed. This important discovery was probably made by *Schwartz*, a German monk, about the year 1382. It has extended the empire of man over nature, by the gift of a new and tremendous power, which, though commonly devoted to the work of destruction, has yet rendered wars less rancorous and sanguinary than before.

But a noble trophy distinguished the same period. The Romans had, for various purposes, used metal stamps; the Chinese employed carved blocks of wood for impressions; but the modern art of printing, by means of conjoined moveable types, was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century. The ingenuity and perseverance of *Guttenberg* and *Schoeffer*, encouraged by the wealth of *Faust*, a burgess of Mentz, have conferred, by far, the greatest benefit ever bestowed on the human race. In the short space of thirty years, this invaluable art was carried to its highest perfection.

Schoeffer likewise began the art of engraving, and executed in 1491, for *Arndes*, burgo-master of Lubec, a series of the figures of plants and animals on wooden blocks. This emulation of genius accorded with the state of society in Europe.—The taste for knowledge had been fast advancing. The Romish clergy were anxious to promote learning as the sure means of aggrandizing their order. In all the convents and cathedrals they had opened schools; and part of the ample revenues of the church was dedicated to the gratuitous education of youth. Other schools were established for communicating the higher degrees of instruction, which was greatly facilitated by the adoption of the Latin language, as the medium of intercouse over Christendom. These seminaries, when they became enlarged so as to include all the branches of liberal knowledge, were termed *General Studies*; but afterwards, when they had obtained the sanction of papal bulls, and the protection of legal privileges, they assumed the title of *Universities*. An apprenticeship of seven years, copied afterwards in the mercantile trade, was required to complete the course of education, consisting of the *Trivium*, followed by the *Quadrivium*.—The tenets of *Aristotle* were expounded with indefatigable diligence: but those opinions, drawn from the Arabic, had been miserably corrupted by the severe process of a double translation. The vigour of genius which, if better directed, could have soared to sublime discovery, was consumed in idle disputations and unprofitable subtleties.

But a brighter prospect began to open. Petrarch resorted to the pure fountains of ancient learning, and his warm enthusiasm and eloquent exhortations, made a very deep impression on the minds of his cotemporaries. The study of the Greek language was gradually introduced into Italy by the frequent embassies despatched from Constantinople, to implore the interposition of the Roman See against the formidable encroachments of the Turks. The munificent patronage of the Medici family, created and diffused a taste for liberal knowledge. Those princely merchants spared no cost in collecting the dispersed manuscripts, and invited scholars with liberal salaries, from all parts of the Levant, to teach the refined language of ancient Greece. The final capture of Constantinople by the Turks, in the year 1453, occasioned a general dispersion of the men of letters, who transported to Italy the perishing wrecks of Greek philosophy.—The art of printing now happily preserved them from extinction.

Every thing conspired to excite a general fermentation. The diligence of the press quickly multiplied the monuments of ancient literature; but it required the labour of a century, to digest and correct those precious remains. The veneration paid to such unrivalled compositions, repressed for a time the working of native curiosity. Religious controversies too, though ultimately productive of the greatest benefit to society, distracted for many years the proper exercise of the human faculties. At length the genius of invention broke forth with renovated powers.

The day-spring of reason may be dated from the middle of the sixteenth century, since which epoch, the tide of discovery has flowed in a rapid and majestic stream. Philosophy and the arts have advanced together, reflecting mutual lights. Little more than two hundred years have elapsed; but it has been a period of extreme activity, investing our species in a blaze of intellectual glory.

The age of science succeeded to the age of erudition. The study of the ancient classics had infused some portion of taste and vigour; but men soon began to feel their own strength and hastened to exert it. The bolder spirits bursting the trammels of authority, ventured to question inveterate opinions, and to explore with a fearless eye the wide fields of human knowledge. *Copernicus* partly restored the true system of the world. *Purbach* and *Muller* abbreviated the calculations of the astronomer, by their signal improvements in trigonometry. *Ubaldi*, and more especially *Stevinus*, extended the principles of mechanics and hydrostatics. The fine genius of *Galileo* detected and applied the laws of motion; and re-invented and constructed the telescope, which had just been found out in North Holland. This truly wonderful instrument he directed to the heavens, and thus marked the varying phases of the planets, and discovered the harmony of new worlds.

The bold exuberant imagination of *Kepler*, working on the register of the accurate observations of *Tycho Brahe*, and aided by the most intense labour in computing and combining them, at last drew aside the veil, and disclosed to view those eternal laws which govern the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. A powerful auxiliary was yet wanting to the calculator, and our great countryman *Napier* rendered himself immortal, by the sublime discovery of Logarithms.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

EDUCATION.

The business of education is one of so much difficulty, that with all the accumulated experience of ages, the most striking geniuses are still found amongst those who have escaped altogether from the trammels of scholastic discipline, and who have been formed by the direct influence of things, operating under the pressure of strong necessities. The real object of a good education is fact; the scope to which, both in public and in private instruction, it is habitually adapted, is opinion. How far this is a necessary evil, is a subject too vast for the present paper. It is sufficient to notice, that in the actual state of society opinions are esteemed more important than solid information; and that infinitely more care is taken to preserve the world as it is, than to push it forward in the career of improvement. As long as this condition remains, there can be no question on the superiority of public over private tuition. In public institutions the habits contracted may be vicious, the opinions and prejudices may be false (and indeed this is but too frequently the case;) still, however, these vices and these false notions are those of the many. The pupil of the public is at least sure to be in the majority: while the creature of private instruction may be in error, both with reference to the nature of things, and to his own social and personal interests, to boot. If our national schools seldom permit their youth to get the start of their age and country, they are at least on a level with it; the whole domestic education fixes in its subject all the local peculiarities by which it is surrounded. It *may* make him wiser and better than others; it more frequently leaves him below the average standard; and almost always it renders him quizzical, bashful, and timid; unfit for the business of life, and unequal to figure in society. Few persons are competent to educate their own children; and it is a vast presumption in the idle and ignorant to undertake the charge. However imperfect public education may be, it is at least systematic—a connected and arranged whole, which does not change with every caprice of the instructor.

Girls' schools, for the most part, partake of the vices both of public and private tuition; while, from the limited scope of female education, it may be more safely trusted to domestic superintendants: but any thing is better than the eternally meddling, changing, hesitating, yet persevering interference, of an ignorant, shallow, pretending mother, whose effort is to constantly toil after fashions, which she can never overtake; and to torment and tease her children with endless undigested experiments in the conduct of mind and body.

Under all plans of education, however, the fate of children is sufficiently hard; for if private tuition be too much a matter of caprice, public schools are too much an affair of routine. Many a child suffers incredibly, and goes through much unjust punishment; because the business of the school is neither adapted to his personal taste, nor the mode and degree of his mental development. In private instruction a boy may sometimes escape being treated like a blockhead, because his tutor has not the ability to discover the difficulty which impedes his progress; but in public schools the master has not the time, nor will the system ever allow enquiry into such *minutiæ*. There is a theoretic quality in the capacities and attainments presupposed in all public instruction; and woe to the lad who is either above or below this level! This serves to explain the tedious march of public education, in which six or eight years are spent in the imperfect acquirement of two languages—a miserable loss of time.

BEING IN LOVE.

Being in love may produce different feelings according to the temperament of the individual: but its pleasures and anxieties are of much the same character in all.—Sometimes, as a farce writer says, "it is the very devil of a torment;" at others, it is a state of unvarying complacency. With the sanguine, it is, when thwarted, a whirlwind of raging storms. With some cold constitutions, its pleasures and pains exist in a state of negation. With myself it was a stimulant to activity. I was never long at rest; it kept me in a kind of bodily ebriety that admitted only of marching and countermarching. It drove sleep from my eyelids, and gave me a horror of immobility greater than I can well express. Yet it was a state of delightful sensation when all went on prosperously. In love there is no room for any interloping intrusive desire, any craving after something novel to relieve the *ennui* of life. All is complete—all is satisfaction—there is

No craving void left aching in the breast.

One object absorbs and fixes every thought and action; we live and move but to think and hope and desire the idol to whose worship we have devoted ourselves.

M——, for that was the name of my second mistress, received the congratulations of her acquaintance on her acceptation of a lover, and infidel indeed would he have been thought who credited that we were not the most faithful of enamoratas. But I found too soon that M——was devoid of sensibility—she was without passion, and while I was the ardent lover that burned with an unquenchable flame, I found that its light fell upon an iceberg that was incapable of receiving or reflecting the warmth that love had thrown upon it. There are many constitutions in the world physically cold, that would not be conjectured so from appearances. They marry and have families, because others marry and have families around them, and jog through life, as Prior says, "in a kind of—as it were."—Now this coldness in M——first caused fear on my part, that I was not really beloved. *Le doubt nait* led to an endeavour to clear up all. I found my mistress's love was strictly antarctical—it was as frigid as the ice at Melville Island, and I became chilled by her indifference, though I am convinced she loved me as well as she was capable of loving at all. Love, in my view, consisted in "mutual and partaken bliss." I never had an idea of an affection in which I could not confer as well as receive pleasure. Day by day attachment diminished, but its progressive retrocession effected no change in the conduct of M——, and this more and more lessened my regard for her. We parted at last, on her side, apparently,

—— without the least regret,
As though that we had never met;

while I felt alternately sorrow and satisfaction at my escape. M——was the nymph of Pygmalion—the ivory statue of beauty, that felt nothing of the warmth it inspired. Peace to all such fair beings, who are best fitted for lovers like themselves, to live and die in the passiveness of concealed feeling and of unimpassioned existence. Of all earthly things, this neutrality between life and death, this foe to the energy of love's divinity, this "death of each day's life," is most repelling. The errors of passion admit of palliation; there is in them the seeds of all that is great and good. When duly regulated, they are a "rich compendium of bright essences; an extract of all that is valuable, good, and lovely in the universe." Without this incitement there can be be nothing excellent—virtue itself is but the phosphoresence of stagnation.

One may have the misfortune of being in love by making a wrong estimate of the disposition of the object that first impresses us. We are apt to interpret in our own favour every thing which tends to confirm our wishes. A glance of pure curiosity is construed into a token of tenderness, and a conversation that will admit of the kind construction of one sentence in support of our hopes, is treasured as indisputable evidence of the correctness of our views. This may be called 'being in love by presumption.' If a lady discover the mistake of any one in this regard, let him not hope that she will be generous enough to undeceive him, she will infallibly run him deeper into the mire, and make his disembarrassment a matter of greater difficulty. I had the misfortune to suffer once in this way myself. The signs by which I judged, did not appear a moment doubtful, and I pushed matters pretty rapidly, till an *eclaircissement* on the lady's side was unavoidable. How was I surprised on her informing me that she had never dreamed of any thing beyond friendship, and that I was much mistaken if I thought that myself or any of my sex had made the slightest impression on her heart—a few weeks after, she clandestinely married her father's clerk.

THE PRESIDENCY.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS YEOMAN.

Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the War Department, begins to be viewed as a competitor likely to prove somewhat formidable; and therefore, does not escape being censured in his official conduct. The late affair with the Rickaree Indians is now the theme of some of those who dread his growing popularity. It is said that the attack on them was not only illegal, but made in violation of the Constitution which authorizes the Congress alone to declare war. This raises a question somewhat perplexing, it is true: but, then, it is answered with much force, that, in all our wars with the Indian tribes, there has never been a previous declaration of war by Congress—that the Commander of the U. S. troops on the Missouri was right in taking speedy measures to protect the traders, who were acting under licenses granted by the authority of Congress; and that, having suffered aggressions of the Rickarees been submitted to without any movement of the troops posted on the Missouri, the officers, and through them the government, and especially the Secretary of War, would have been charged with imbecility and a wanton disregard of the interests and lives of those whom they were bound to protect.

This attack upon Mr. Calhoun, like that on Mr. Adams, will probably benefit rather than injure him; while it will occasion such a investigation of the subject as may lead to a correct understanding of our relations with Indian tribes, and of the measures which have been adopted to preserve them.

What is to be the result of this contest for the highest office of the Republic, seems more than ever uncertain. While nothing appears to diminish Mr. Adams's claims upon the confidence of the people, every day seems to increase the obstacles in the way of his success. It is not to be concealed that, so far as political animosities have any influence, they seriously impede his progress. On one hand, he is distrusted on account of his former political associates—on the other, he is disliked because he abandoned them. His competitors, too, are powerful. Mr. Crawford is supported by those who nauseate the quiet of Mr. Monroe's administration, and long for the turmoil of party hostilities.—Against him, alone, however, there is little doubt Mr. Adams would succeed. But the South and West have their favorite candidates, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, the interests of whom would probably coalesce rather than support either Mr Adams or Mr. Crawford. Mr. Calhoun, who has hitherto been regarded rather as a fit person for the presidency, than as one who would be seriously supported now, obviously, amid all the wrangling concerning the other candidates, fast gains friends in every quarter of the Union. We are not the partizans of either of the candidates, although opposed to some of them. We hope, however, to see Mr. Adams or Mr. Calhoun succeed Mr. Monroe. It is by no means probable that the latter may be chosen; but the united strength of those who deem it important to prevent the election of Mr. Crawford. Circumstances *may compel* those who would otherwise support Mr. Adams, to take the course.

MEDICAL.

An extraordinary case of hydrocephalus or water of the brain, has excited the interest of the medical gentlemen of Salisbury. The head of an infant, before any operations were performed, at the age of six months, was of the following extraordinary dimensions: Round the forehead and back part of the head 30 inches, and from ear to ear across the vertex 21 inches, which measurements will be better understood by stating that the largest circumference of the adult's head averages but 22 inches, and from ear to ear 14; and of a healthy child of six months old the largest circumference averages 16, and from ear to ear but 9 inches. The infant, belonging to respectable parents, is under the immediate treatment of our surgeons, and has submitted to a novel practice, viz. the gradual removal of the water by degrees through the means of operations, and at the same time the employment of pressure.—The infant has undergone the operation five times, and upwards of ounces (nearly seven pints) of water have been removed. The present state of the infant and the effects of the operations and treatment are such as afford well grounded hopes that for this disease, considered till lately to hopeless, a remedy has at length been found. *Salem Gaz.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Not long ago, a young Irishman, from one of the districts in that country where potatoe food is a luxury rather heard of than enjoyed by the peasantry, was employed as a servant by an opulent farmer, in one of the eastern states. Delighted with his sumptuous fare, and casting back his recollections to the potatoe feasts of his warm-hearted friends he had left in his own country, he determined to write them a letter and acquaint them with the great improvement of his fortune. In inditing it in his own way, he submitted it to his employer for correction. "How is this Pat, said the farmer, you tell your friends that you have meat in this country every week. Can you deny that you have meat every day?" "Oh no, your honor," replied Pat, "I have it three times a day, if I choose." "Well, don't your honor think *I want to have my letter believed?*" *N. Y. Amer.*